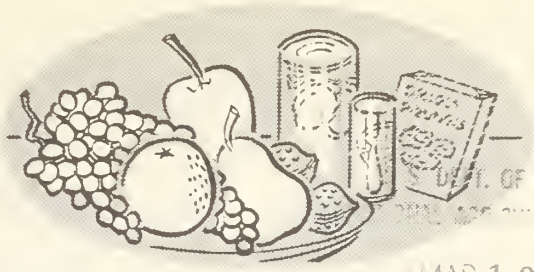
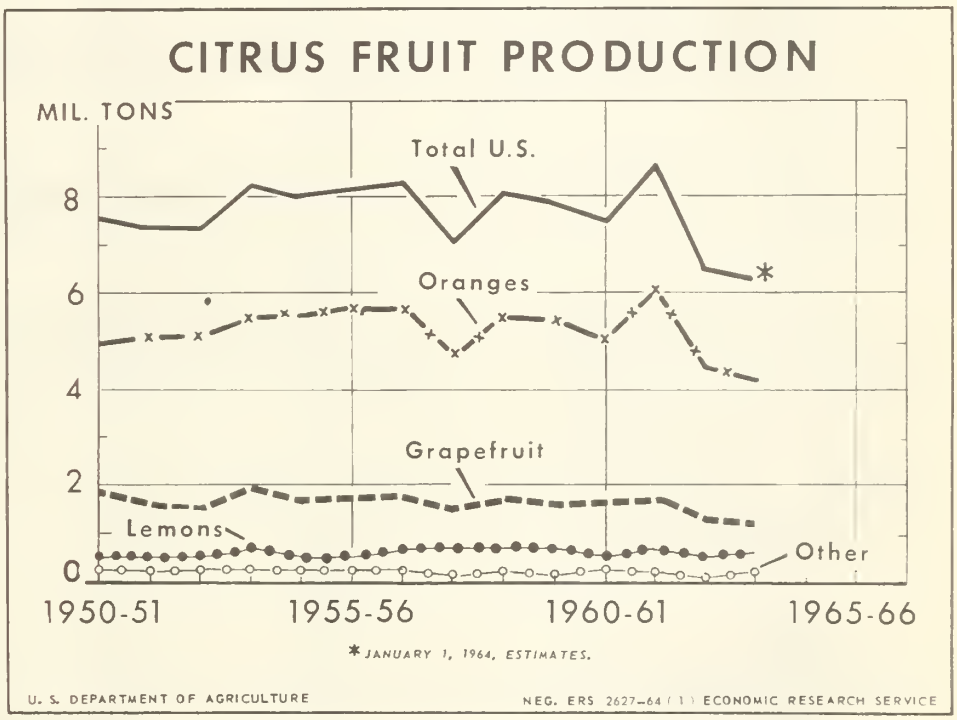


FRUIT SITUATION

TFS-150 For Release January 30, P. M. JANUARY 1964

Citrus fruit production increased slowly from 1950-51 to 1961-62. Because of freeze damage in 1962-63, production dropped sharply that season and somewhat further in the current season. Increases can be expected over the next few years, assuming further recovery of groves and favorable weather.



IN THIS ISSUE

Published quarterly by
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE • U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1957-61, annual 1961, 1962 and indicated 1963 as of January 1, 1964

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1957-61	1961	1962	Indicated 1963
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
Oranges:				
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties: 2/				
California	11,220	7,600	12,600	16,000
Florida, all	51,340	56,900	45,500	27,000
Temple	3,400	4,600	2,000	3,000
Other	47,940	52,300	43,500	24,000
Texas	1,650	1,650	25	100
Arizona	480	640	640	800
Louisiana	243	255	15	10
Total	64,933	67,045	58,780	43,910
Valencia:				
California	16,760	13,100	16,200	17,000
Florida	40,680	56,500	29,000	37,000
Texas	910	650	15	60
Arizona	712	800	920	1,000
Total	59,062	71,050	46,135	55,060
All oranges:				
California	27,980	20,700	28,800	33,000
Florida	92,020	113,400	74,500	64,000
Texas	2,560	2,300	40	160
Arizona	1,192	1,400	1,560	1,800
Louisiana	243	255	15	10
Total all oranges	123,995	138,095	104,915	98,970
Tangerines:				
Florida	3,660	4,000	2,000	3,700
Total, oranges and tangerines	127,655	142,095	106,915	102,670
Grapefruit:				
Florida, all	32,680	35,000	30,000	26,000
Seedless	20,060	23,800	20,000	20,000
Pink	6,720	9,000	7,500	6,500
White	13,340	14,800	12,500	13,500
Other	12,620	11,200	10,000	6,000
Texas	4,480	2,700	70	400
Arizona	2,480	2,270	2,170	2,500
California, all	2,642	2,940	2,500	3,400
Desert Valleys	1,182	1,540	1,200	1,900
Other areas	1,460	1,400	1,300	1,500
Total grapefruit	42,282	42,910	34,740	32,300
Lemons:				
California	15,980	15,200	12,400	14,500
Arizona	3/888	1,540	490	1,600
Total lemons	16,690	16,740	12,890	16,100
Limes:				
Florida	304	340	400	450
Tangelos:				
Florida	540	1,000	750	800

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For some States in certain years production includes quantities unharvested--or harvested but not utilized--on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity.

1/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows--Oranges: California and Arizona, 75 lb.; Florida and other States, 90 lb. Tangerines: 90 lb. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lb; other California areas, 67 lb.; Florida and Texas, 80 lb. Lemons: 76 lb. Limes: 80 lb. Tangelos: 90 lb. 2/ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and midseason varieties in Florida and Texas; all varieties in Louisiana; for all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Short-time average.

THE FRUIT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, January 22, 1964

CONTENTS

SUMMARY

The 1963-64 U. S. citrus crop is expected to be about 3 percent below the freeze damaged 1962-63 crop and 20 percent below average, based on January 1 prospects. The decrease is a continuing effect of last winter's freeze injury to trees; to mid-January this winter, cold weather has not materially damaged citrus fruit. Year-end cold storage stocks of apples were substantially larger and those of pears were much smaller than stocks on January 1, 1963. Year-end stocks of various processed fruits also were lighter. Both grower and retail prices for fresh fruits and retail prices for processed items are expected to continue relatively high during the first half of 1964.

U. S. orange production is expected to be 6 percent below 1962-63 due to a sharp reduction in Florida early and midseason varieties. Partly offsetting is a substantial increase in prospective Valencia production resulting mainly from a larger Florida crop. The 1963-64 U. S. grapefruit crop is moderately smaller than last season because of decreased production in Florida. But prospective lemon production is up substantially. Important implications of these changes in orange production are: Probable increased supplies of fresh oranges in late winter and spring (largely Valencias), larger total output of frozen orange concentrate, but continued high prices. For grapefruit, the change points to continuing light fresh supplies and high prices, and for lemons to increased processing and lower fresh lemon prices than in 1962-63.

Use of Florida oranges by processors was much smaller to mid-January of this season than a year earlier, when intensive salvage operations were underway to minimize losses from the freeze. Consequently, remaining supplies, predominantly Valencias, were larger than a year ago. Processors' use of

grapefruit, which matured earlier than oranges, was a little larger than the year-earlier volume, and remaining supplies were down considerably. Early-season output of Florida orange concentrate was much smaller than a year ago. This reduction plus decreased carryover last fall have resulted in much lighter stocks this year-end than in early 1963. Movement from packers to the trade has been down.

Cold storage stocks of fresh apples on January 1, 1964, were about 14 percent larger than a year earlier. A substantial increase in Washington more than offset decreases in nearly all other important apple States. About 24 percent of total apple stocks on January 1 were in controlled atmosphere storage, in which fruit generally holds its condition until late in the marketing season. In early January, shipping point prices for some varieties averaged higher, for others lower, than a year earlier. Year-end stocks of fresh pears were much lighter than a year ago, and prices remained higher. These apples and pears are about all the fresh fruit that remains from the entire 1963 U. S. deciduous crop, which was 1 percent above 1962 and 7 percent above average.

The 1963 packs of canned and frozen deciduous fruits probably were each about 10 percent smaller than in 1962. Packers' year-end stocks of both classes were somewhat below January 1, 1963. In contrast, output of dried fruits is indicated to be somewhat larger than in 1962-63, due to increased production of raisins despite rain damage to grapes in drying trays. A record crop of grapes, especially California raisin varieties, accounted for most of the increase in the 1963 deciduous crop. Production of many of the fruits usually canned, frozen, and dried in volume, was smaller than in 1962.

ORANGES

1963-64 U. S. Orange Crop Down 6 Percent From 1962-63

U. S. orange production in 1963-64, as forecast January 1, will total 99 million boxes, 6 percent below the reduced 1962-63 crop and 20 percent below the 1957-61 average. Prospective increases in California, Arizona, and Texas are more than offset by a substantial decrease in Florida, a continuing effect of the severe freeze damage to trees in December 1962. Freezing weather to mid-January this winter caused no material damage to oranges or other citrus fruit.

The 1963-64 Florida orange crop is expected to total 64 million boxes, 14 percent below 1962-63 and 30 percent below average. The decrease is in early and midseason varieties, of which the crop of 27 million boxes is 41 percent below 1962-63 and 47 percent below average. The Valencia crop of 37 million boxes is 28 percent above last season but still 9 percent below average. The 1962-63 Valencia crop was not mature enough when the freeze struck to permit extensive salvage operations as was true for early and midseason varieties.

In California, 1963-64 orange production is expected to total 33 million boxes, 15 percent above last season and 18 percent above average. The Navel and miscellaneous crop of 16 million boxes is much above both last season and the average, and the Valencia crop of 17 million boxes also is above both 1962-63 and the average. The 1963-64 Arizona and Texas crops, small in comparison with those of Florida and California, also are larger than last season.

For all 5 States combined, production of early, midseason, and Navel varieties is expected to total 43.9 million boxes, 25 percent below 1962-63. The prospective U. S. Valencia crop totals 55.1 million boxes, up 19 percent. In recent years, the major part of the Florida orange crop has been processed; in California, the major part has been shipped to fresh markets.

The accompanying chart (page 6) shows the decreases in Florida and hence in U. S. orange production in 1962-63 and 1963-64 resulting from last winter's freeze. Assuming further good recovery of Florida groves and favorable weather, a rebound in production can be expected in 1964-65.

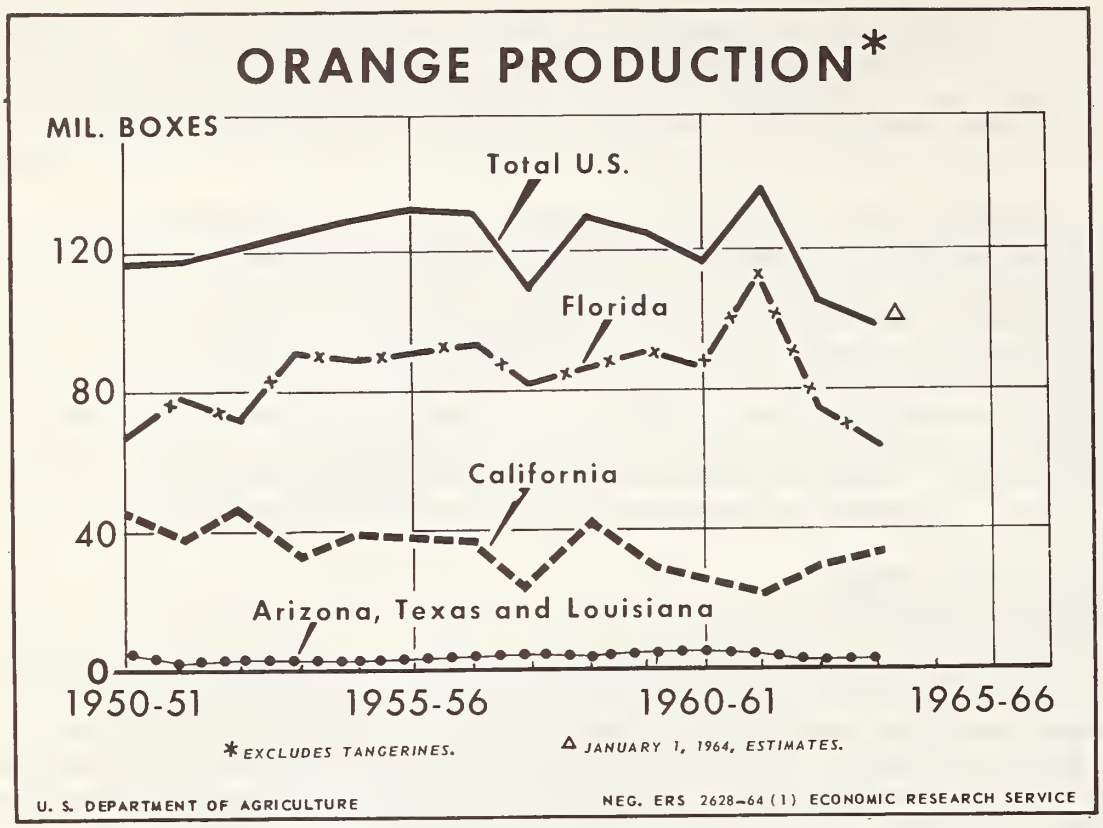
High Prices for Oranges Expected to Continue

Continued relatively high orange prices are in prospect for the first half of 1964. Underlying this outlook are the smaller total supplies of oranges and orange products, and strong consumer demand. During winter, grower prices probably will fluctuate around the high year-earlier levels; in spring, prices may not rise as sharply as last spring if the expected increase in the Florida Valencia crop occurs. This would mean prices somewhat under the peak last spring.

Shipping point prices for Florida oranges have remained fairly stable since early fall. At first this was due largely to the slow increase in fresh market supplies; later it was due to the usual strong holiday demand for fresh oranges coupled with unusually strong demand for oranges for processing. Terminal auction prices have tended to increase since October, although in early January they were somewhat below a year ago.

Auction prices for this and the past 2 seasons are shown in the accompanying chart (page 7). Especially noteworthy is the sharp increase in prices a year ago, when the freeze curtailed supplies, and last spring, when the reduced Valencia crop was harvested. The downward drift in prices in spring 1962 reflects effects of record Valencia production.

Prices paid for Florida oranges for processing, especially as frozen concentrate, are an important factor influencing the level and direction of fresh market orange prices. In 1962-63, such prices (basis the packinghouse door) started in December at about $1.00 per box, rose sharply soon after the freeze, and then rose further to more than $7.00 per box as the season ended in June. In the current season, prices in early December (the first quoted) averaged about 5 times corresponding prices a year earlier, and since have not

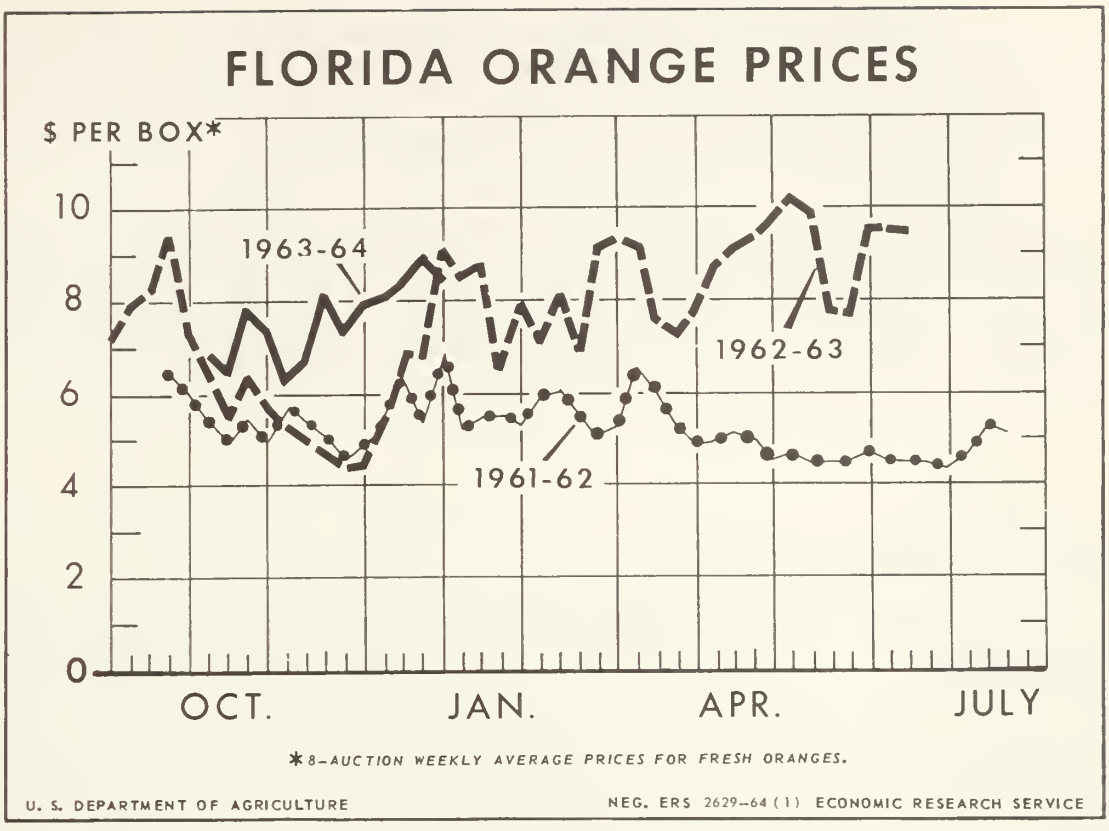


changed greatly. These high prices not only affect the prices for fresh market oranges but also the quantities moving into the fresh and processing outlets.

Terminal auction prices for California oranges during fall and early winter have fluctuated around the relatively high year-earlier levels, due mainly to the smaller U. S. orange crop and strong demand for oranges and other fruit. At California shipping points in early January, prices for the smaller-sized oranges tended to be below year-earlier prices, those for the larger oranges tended to be above. Prices this spring for California oranges, as for Florida oranges, may not quite match the high levels of a year earlier.

Decreased Early-Season Use,
Larger Remaining Supplies

Use of Florida oranges from the start of the 1963-64 season last September to January 11 was approximately 15.3 million boxes, much less than a year earlier, when intensive salvage operations were underway. An estimated 10.8 million boxes, 71 percent of total use to January 11, were processed, and the rest were used fresh including small exports. This left about 48.7 million boxes (mostly Valencias). This was about 11.4 million more than a year earlier. The major part is expected to be processed, especially into frozen concentrate. If the prospective larger Valencia crop materializes, harvest may extend further



into spring or summer than last year. Early-season use of California-Arizona oranges has been a little larger than in 1962-63. Most of them were marketed for fresh use.

U. S. Foreign Trade in Oranges:
Exports Down, Imports Up

Fresh orange exports during November 1962-October 1963 were about 4.4 million boxes, 13 percent below 1961-62. Exports of important processed items also were smaller, as follows: Canned single-strength juice, 6.4 million gallons, down 28 percent; canned concentrated juice, 982,000 gallons, down 15 percent; and frozen orange concentrate, 3.6 million gallons, down 27 percent. Exports of most items also were smaller in November 1963 than a year earlier. As usual Canada and Western Europe were principal destinations.

U. S. imports of fresh oranges in 1962-63 totaled approximately 830,000 boxes, more than 3 times those of 1961-62. About 92 percent came from Mexico and most of the rest from Israel.

Tangerines and Tangelos

The 1963-64 Florida tangerine crop is expected to total 3.7 million boxes, 85 percent above the reduced 1962-63 crop. Although production is

about the same as the 1957-61 average, it is still considerably below the volume of most postwar years. Harvest was well advanced by mid-January, and light fresh market shipments were expected to continue for a number of weeks. Both fresh use and processing of the new crop have been much larger than like use of the freeze damaged 1962-63 crop. Terminal auction prices for fresh tangerines since November have varied around year-earlier levels.

Production of Florida tangelos (a tangerine-grapefruit hybrid) in 1963-64 is expected to be 800,000 boxes, 7 percent above 1962-63 and 48 percent above average. As with tangerines, most of the tangelo crop had been harvested by mid-January. Usually shipments to fresh markets, the principal outlet, continue into February. Over much of the current season, terminal auction prices have averaged above the relatively high 1962-63 levels.

GRAPEFRUIT

Decreased Production in 1963-64

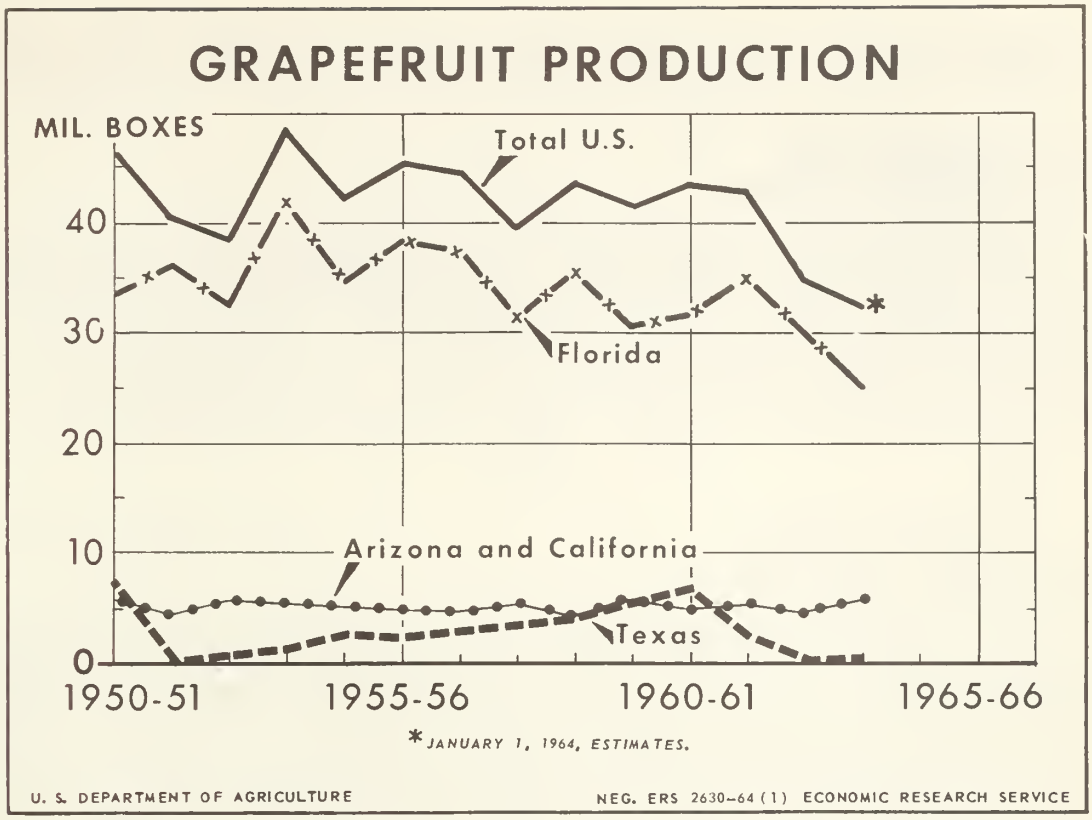
The 1963-64 U. S. grapefruit crop is expected to total 32.3 million boxes, 7 percent below 1962-63 and 24 percent below the 1957-61 average. The reduction is all in Florida, a result of last winter's freeze. The current Florida crop totals 26 million boxes, 13 percent below 1962-63 and 20 percent below average. The decrease is mostly in "seeded" varieties, which are grown extensively in interior Florida areas, where the freeze struck the hardest. Among seedless varieties, a small reduction in pink was offset by an increase in white. These varieties also are grown in all citrus areas. However, in the Indian River area, which ships heavily to fresh markets, practically no freeze damage to trees occurred last winter. Increases in 1963-64 are indicated for other States, but they produce only a small part of the U. S. total.

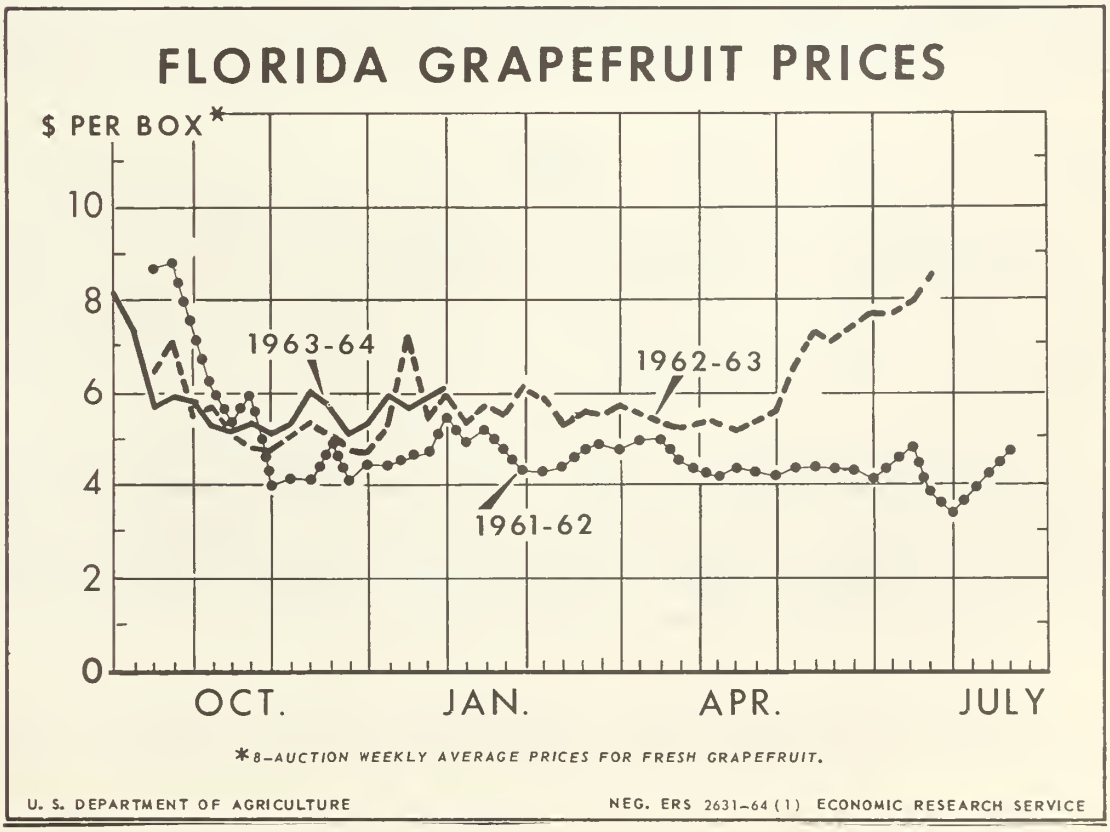
Trends in grapefruit production since 1950 are shown in the accompanying chart (page 9). Freezes were largely responsible for the reductions in Florida in 1962-63 and 1963-64, and in Texas in 1951-52, 1961-62 and 1962-63. Assuming favorable growing conditions, increases can be expected in both States in 1964-65.

Continued High Grapefruit Prices Expected This Winter and Spring

Both shipping point and terminal auction prices for Florida grapefruit generally have averaged higher since late October than corresponding prices in 1962-63. Moreover, prices have tended to increase since November. In view of the remaining light supplies and strong demand, prices this winter are expected to average generally above year-earlier levels. However, prices this spring may not rise as sharply as in spring 1963.

Grapefruit auction prices for 1961-62, 1962-63, and the early part of this season are depicted in the accompanying chart (page 9). Price behavior


GRAPEFRUIT PRODUCTION
MIL. BOXES
Total U.S.
Florida
Arizona and California
Texas
40
30
20
10
0
1950-51
1955-56
1960-61
1965-66
*JANUARY 1, 1964, ESTIMATES.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 2630-64 (1) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE


FLORIDA GRAPEFRUIT PRICES
$ PER BOX*
10
8
6
4
2
0
1963-64
1962-63
1961-62
OCT.
JAN.
APR.
JULY
*8-AUCTION WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICES FOR FRESH GRAPEFRUIT.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 2631-64 (1) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

for 1961-62 was somewhat representative of normal supply and demand conditions. Price behavior since December 1962 reflects curtailed supplies resulting from the freeze.

Heavy Early-Season Use,
Lighter Remaining Supplies

Florida grapefruit matured early this season and harvest attained seasonally large volume somewhat faster than in the fall of 1962. Total use to January 11 was 12.5 million boxes, 4 percent larger than a year earlier. Both fresh and processing use were above year-earlier levels. Remaining after January 11 were about 13.5 million boxes, 25 percent below a year earlier. The volume of white seedless was larger than a year ago, but that of pink seedless and "seeded" varieties was smaller. Harvest this spring as last may end earlier than usual.

1962-63 Grapefruit Exports
Down Sharply From 1961-62

U. S. exports of fresh grapefruit during November 1962-October 1963 totaled approximately 2 million boxes, 34 percent below 1961-62. But with earlier maturity of the 1963-64 crop, exports of 289,000 boxes in November were 48 percent above the light volume shipped in November 1962. Exports of important processed items in 1962-63 were: Canned grapefruit sections, 211,000 cases (24-2's), 40 percent below 1961-62; canned single-strength juice, 5.6 million gallons, down 23 percent; canned concentrated juice, 138,000 gallons, down 42 percent; and frozen concentrate, 193,000 gallons, down 27 percent. In contrast, imports of fresh grapefruit amounted to 17,000 boxes, 6 times the light volume of 1961-62. As usual, most of the exports went to Canada and Western Europe.

LEMONS

The 1963-64 California-Arizona lemon crop was forecast as of January 1 at 16.1 million boxes, 25 percent above the light 1962-63 crop but 4 percent below the 1957-61 average. Substantial increases over last season are expected in both States. The prospective California crop of 14.5 million boxes is up 17 percent, and the Arizona crop of 1.6 million is more than 3 times the small 1962-63 volume.

In Arizona, harvest of lemons started in September and most of the new crop had been picked by early January. But in California where harvest started in November, most of the crop was still on the trees. Fresh market shipments from this State will continue until next fall. Early-season use of lemons for processing has been much larger than a year ago. About 27 percent of the 1962-63 lemon crop was processed, compared with 46 percent of the heavier 1961-62 crop.

Packinghouse door prices for fresh lemons last fall averaged considerably below those of a year earlier, when the new crop was much smaller. In early

January shipping point prices also averaged lower. With remaining supplies moderately larger than a year ago, prices are unlikely to rise to last year's levels. The season average price per box received by growers for the 1962-63 crop was $3.60 per box, 66 percent above the 1961-62 price.

During November 1962-October 1963, exports of fresh lemons and limes (mostly lemons) totaled approximately 2.9 million boxes, 34 percent above 1961-62. Exports were especially heavy during late summer and early fall due to light Italian supplies. Exports also were heavier during November 1963 than a year earlier. Imports of concentrated lemon juice during 1962-63 amounted to about 2.4 million gallons (equivalent single strength), nearly 3 times 1961-62.

APPLES

Increased Year-End Stocks

Cold storage stocks of fresh apples on January 1, 1964, totaled approximately 40 million bushels, 14 percent larger than the 36 million a year earlier, basis USDA's Cold Storage Report. Most of the increase occurred in Washington, the usual leading apple producing State, where the 1963 crop was 36 percent above 1962. Moreover, this State regularly stores a large part of its crop for shipment to fresh markets after January 1. This situation is largely responsible for the increase in year-end stocks, despite the smaller 1963 U. S. crop. Among other heavy producing apple States, stocks also were up in California and Michigan, but down in New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. Lighter crops and heavy movement to processors accounted largely for the reduction in stocks in eastern States.

About 24 percent of the year-end apple stocks were in controlled atmosphere warehouses, in which the fruit holds its condition longer than in regular storage. This permits greater choice of time to market the apples. However, in some of the eastern States where stocks are down this winter, apples have been marketed from controlled atmosphere storage earlier than in 1962-63.

Market and Price Developments

Grower prices for apples last fall generally averaged higher than a year earlier in eastern and central States, where supplies were down and demand, especially for processing, was strong. In contrast, prices were sharply lower in Washington, where supplies were up. On a national average basis, grower prices in November and December were somewhat below prices in these months of 1962. In early January 1964, prices in eastern and central States varied around year-earlier levels. Apples priced lower were mainly the Delicious varieties. In Washington, prices for all principal varieties continued lower.

Both consumer and processor demand for apples is expected to be strong during the first half of 1964. But export demand does not appear very favorable in view of large 1963 crops and associated import limitations in some of the usual heavy importing countries. Although remaining U. S. apple stocks are somewhat larger than a year ago, they are smaller in various eastern States, where processor as well as consumer demand has been good this season. Stocks are up sharply in Washington, where emphasis traditionally has been on the domestic fresh market and export trade. Washington apples can be expected to reach distant U. S. markets in greater volume and perhaps later into the season than in the 1962-63 marketing year. Some improvement over the current position of the apple market seems probable during the remainder of this season.

U. S. Foreign Trade in Apples

This season as usual the United States has both exported and imported fresh apples. During July-November 1963, exports amounted to about 1.1 million bushels (basis bushels of 48 pounds), 15 percent larger than a year earlier. In 1962-63 exports totaled about 2.9 million bushels, 2.3 percent of the 1962 crop. Canada and Europe were the principal destinations.

During July-November 1963, U. S. imports of fresh apples amounted to 547,000 bushels, 15 percent above a year earlier. Total imports in 1962-63, mostly from Canada, were about 1.6 million bushels.

Large Early Season Packs of Canned Apples and Applesauce

The packing of canned apple slices and applesauce was fairly light during September 1963 but became seasonally heavy during October and November. Output of canned apple slices during September-November was about 3.4 million cases (basis 6-10's), 18 percent larger than a year earlier. With September 1 carryover stocks of canners (0.9 million cases) up 19 percent, supplies in canners' hands to December 1, 1963, (4.3 million cases) were up 18 percent. Shipments from canners (1.8 million cases) during September-November were 41 percent larger than a year earlier. Even so, canners' stocks of 2.4 million cases on December 1, were up 5 percent.

The 1963-64 pack of canned applesauce to December 1 was approximately 16.6 million actual cases (10.2 million 24-2½'s), 4 percent below a year earlier. Canners' stocks on September 1 were down 26 percent. So total supplies in canners' hands to December 1 were down 7 percent. Movement from canners during September-November was about 5.8 million actual cases (3.6 million 24-2½'s), 2 percent smaller than a year earlier. This left canners with about 12.6 million actual cases on December 1. Stocks basis 24-2½'s were 7.7 million cases, 13 percent below the year-earlier volume.

Although most of each season's pack of canned apple slices and applesauce is made by January 1, canning usually continues into spring. The 1962-63 packs of canned apple slices and applesauce, basis 24-2½'s, were 3.7 million and 12.4 million cases, respectively.

Winter Variety Apple Production in 1963 as Large as in 1962

The 1963 commercial apple crop totaled approximately 123 million bushels, 2 percent below 1962 but 1 percent above the 1957-61 average. Mainly because of spring frosts and summer dryness, 1963 production in the Eastern and Central States was somewhat below both 1962 and average. In contrast, 1963 production was up in the Western States, especially Washington. By regions, production in 1963 and changes from 1962 were as follows: Eastern, 58 million bushels, down 8 percent; Central, 22 million bushels, down 14 percent; and Western, 43 million bushels, up 15 percent.

In the 3 leading apple States in 1963, production and changes from 1962 were as follows: Washington, 29.2 million bushels, up 36 percent; New York, 21 million bushels, down 6 percent; and Michigan, 12 million bushels, down 8 percent.

By varietal groups, composition of the 1963 apple crop was as follows: Winter varieties, 107.4 million bushels, 87.6 percent of the crop; fall, 11.9 million bushels, 9.7 percent; and summer, 3.4 million bushels, 2.7 percent.

Production of winter varieties was about as large in 1963 as in 1962. But that of fall varieties was down 3 percent, and that of summer apples was down 43 percent. Leading winter varieties in 1963 were Delicious (31.5 million bushels), McIntosh (16.8 million), and Golden Delicious (10.2 million). Among all winter apples, production of Delicious, Golden Delicious, Northern Spy, and Winesap, was larger than in 1962, and that of other varieties was smaller. The top variety of fall apples was Jonathan (8 million bushels), of which production was about the same as in 1962.

PEARS

Year-end Stocks Sharply Below January 1, 1963

Cold storage holdings of fresh pears on January 1, 1964, totaled about 1.8 million bushels and baskets, 20 percent smaller than the above-average stocks a year earlier, according to USDA's Cold Storage Report. As usual, most of the year-end stocks were fall and winter varieties in the 3 Pacific Coast States, which grow most of the Nation's pear crop. The decrease was due mainly to light crops in California and Oregon. The principal variety in storage was the D'Anjou. Others included the Bosc, Comice, Nelis, and Easter. Very few Bartletts remained--as usual, most of them were shipped to fresh markets or canned during the summer and fall.

With storage stocks of pears down considerably from a year ago, volume movement to fresh markets is expected to end earlier this season than last. The prevailing high prices may induce imports from Southern Hemisphere countries

during late winter and spring to be larger than usual. Although such imports comprise only a small part of our annual supply of fresh pears, they comprise an important supplement when our supplies are seasonally light.

Continued High Prices in Prospect for Pears

Relatively high prices have characterized the market for the short 1963 pear crop. Both shipping point and terminal auction prices for major varieties marketed for fresh use have averaged substantially above comparable prices for the larger 1962 crop. Cannery prices for Bartletts also have been up sharply. Auction prices for the D'Anjou and Bosc during December and early January continued much above year-earlier levels. This price position is expected to persist for the remaining light supplies.

Decreased Exports of Fresh Pears From 1963 Crop

Fresh pear exports during July-November 1963 were about 0.5 million bushels, 47 percent smaller than in the same months of 1962, a result of the small U. S. crop and high prices. Additional exports in 1963-64 are expected to be light. Pacific Coast winter pears usually comprise an important part of total exports. In 1962-63, they constituted about two-thirds of the total of 1.4 million bushels. This meant that exports took 1 out of every 5 boxes of winter pears packed that season.

During July-November 1963, imports of fresh pears amounted to about 148,000 bushels, 7 times the year-earlier volume. They came mostly from Canada. Total imports in 1962-63 amounted to about 280,000 bushels.

1963 Pack of Canned Pears Much Smaller Than in 1962

The 1963 pack of canned pears amounted to approximately 5.6 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), 40 percent below the large 1962 pack and the smallest since 1948. Canners' stocks on June 1, 1963, as the new season for canning was approaching, were about 2.3 million cases, 25 percent below a year earlier. As a result, supplies in canners' hands for the 1963-64 season were down about 36 percent from 1962-63. Partly offsetting was a small increase in carryover stocks of wholesale distributors last June.

1963 Pear Crop was the Lightest Since 1927

The 1963 U. S. pear crop was approximately 18.8 million bushels, 36 percent below 1962 and 34 percent under the 1957-61 average. The reduction was due mainly to light crops in California and Oregon, where early-season weather was unfavorable. Washington production was up considerably despite cold, rainy weather at the time of pollination. Total production in these 3 States (394,500 tons) was down 39 percent from 1962. Bartletts (279,000 tons) were down 44 percent, and other varieties (115,500 tons) were down 21 percent.

GRAPES

Cold storage stocks of fresh grapes are available during winter and early spring, when most other deciduous fruits are out of season. Such stocks are usually supplemented by light imports, especially from Southern Hemisphere countries, until fresh grapes from the new crops in California and Arizona become available in May or early June.

Stocks of fresh grapes in cold storage on January 1, 1964, amounted to approximately 50 million pounds, 42 percent smaller than a year earlier and 24 percent below the 1958-62 average for January 1. Most of these grapes were California Emperors. Despite the heavy 1963 California crop, rains last fall severely cut supplies of grapes suitable for storage.

Rains also damaged grapes on field trays while drying into raisins, resulting in the diversion of an estimated 41,000 tons (dried weight) to feed and uses other than as standard raisins. Including the diversion, output of raisins totaled 261,000 tons, 37 percent above 1962.

The 1963 U. S. grape crop totaled 3,806,750 tons, 18 percent above 1962 and 28 percent above average. California grapes comprised about 92 percent of the total. The season average price per ton received by California growers for the 1963 crop has been tentatively estimated at $49.60, about 13 percent below the price for the 1962 crop. However, California shipping point prices for the reduced marketings of fresh Emperor grapes in December and early January averaged somewhat above a year earlier. Prices for the remaining light supplies are expected to continue above year-earlier levels.

STRAWBERRIES

1964 Florida Winter Crop

The 1964 Florida winter strawberry crop was estimated as of January 1 at 16.9 million pounds, 2 percent above 1963 and more than twice the 1958-62 average. Growing conditions were generally favorable during December and early January, when some strawberries were harvested. But freezing temperatures in mid-January caused some damage to blooms and immature fruit, which will retard development of the crop. In 1963 the Florida winter crop comprised about 3 percent of U. S. commercial strawberry production.

Acreage of this year's Florida winter strawberry crop is estimated at 2,600 acres, 30 percent above 1963 and 51 percent above average. Prospective 1964 spring acreage totals 87,070 acres, 2 percent above 1963 but 9 percent below average. Initial figures on 1964 spring production will be published in USDA crop reports as follows: Early spring, March report; and mid-spring and late spring, May report. Harvest in the early spring States (Louisiana, Alabama, and Texas) usually extends from March to April. Most of this crop is used fresh. Harvest in the mid-spring and late spring States is usually

the heaviest during May and June. However, harvest in California extends over most of the year. Strawberries from these 2 groups of States are marketed extensively for both fresh use and processing.

1963 Crop Strawberries

The 1963 U. S. commercial strawberry crop totaled approximately 511 million pounds, 3 percent below 1962 but 1 percent above the 1957-61 average. Use of the 1963 crop was as follows: Fresh market, 296 million pounds, 58 percent; and processed, 215 million pounds, 42 percent. Use in each outlet was somewhat below 1962. California was the leading supplier for both uses in 1963. California, Oregon, and Washington produced about 89 percent of the U. S. commercial strawberries processed in 1963.

The 1963 season average price per pound received by growers for fresh market strawberries was 23.4 cents, 1.2 cents above 1962. But the price for strawberries for processing was 12.1 cents, down 0.4 cent. For both types of use, the 1963 average price was 18.6 cents, up 0.7 cent. Competition from imported frozen strawberries apparently was an important factor that contributed to the lower 1963 price for U. S. strawberries for processing.

Imports Increase as Exports Decline

Total U. S. imports of fresh strawberries during the first 8 months of 1963 were 2.5 million pounds. This quantity exceeded total U. S. imports during all of 1962 by 1.5 million pounds or 60 percent. Mexico is the largest foreign supplier, accounting for more than 90 percent of U. S. imports.

U. S. imports of frozen strawberries during the first 10 months of 1963 totaled 34.5 million pounds, compared with 33.5 million pounds during all of 1962. Mexican strawberries again accounted for more than 95 percent of these imports. Based on preliminary data, United States imports from Mexico during the latter part of 1963 ran substantially ahead of imports during the corresponding months of 1962. This was occasioned by increased storage capacity in Mexico.

During the first 8 months of 1963, the U. S. exported 19 million pounds of fresh strawberries to Canada, 11 percent less than in the same period in 1962. The U. S. was the sole exporter of fresh strawberries to Canada in 1962 and supplied an overwhelming majority during the first 8 months of 1963. Canada is the principal destination of U. S. fresh strawberry exports.

Canadian imports of U. S. frozen strawberries were 1.8 million pounds during the first 8 months of 1963. This was 0.4 million pounds less than in the same period of 1962, and represented a 19-percent decrease. Canadian imports of frozen strawberries from Mexico also decreased. During the first 10 months of 1963 they were 4 million pounds, 5 percent less than in the same months of 1962. During 1962, 30 percent of Canada's imports of frozen strawberries were from U.S. and 55 percent were from Mexico.

DRIED FRUIT

Early-season prospects for a substantial increase in dried fruit production in 1963-64 were dampened by severe rain damage to grapes on raisin trays last September and October. As a result, the total pack of processed, packaged dried fruit is now expected to be only a little larger than in 1962-63.

Total production of raisins, including those damaged by rain, was 261,000 tons (dried weight), 37 percent above 1962 and 31 percent above the 1957-61 average. An estimated 41,000 tons of rain damaged raisins were diverted to feed or other types of disposal and will not be delivered as standard raisins. The remaining 220,000 tons are about 15 percent above the 191,000 tons in 1962 and 11 percent above the average of 198,800 tons for 1957-61.

California dried prune production in 1963 totaled 135,000 tons, 9 percent below 1962 and less than 1 percent below average. Oregon produced only 61 tons, compared with 4,611 in 1962 and the average of 2,483. Hence, total output of dried prunes in 1963 was 135,061 tons, 11 percent under 1962 and 2 percent below average. The above figures include dried prunes used for canned (glass packed) juice and concentrate.

California production of dates in 1963 amounted to 22,600 tons, down 4 percent from 1962 but slightly above average. Output of dried figs totaled 18,000 tons, 10 percent below the near-average tonnage in 1962. Figures on production of other minor dried fruits will not be available until later this year. United States production of dried fruits each year is supplemented by relatively small imports, of which the most important are dates and figs.

During September-November 1963, prune exports were about 16,500 tons, 1 percent below a year earlier. But raisin exports were about 24,800 tons, up 19 percent. In 1962-63, about 42,000 tons of prunes and 45,000 tons of raisins were exported.

CANNED FRUIT AND FRUIT JUICES

Decreased 1963-64 Pack of Canned Fruits

Decreased production and increased prices mark the 1963-64 canned fruit season. When completed this winter or next spring, the commerical pack in mainland United States probably will be at least 10 percent below the record 1962-63 pack of more than 96 million cases, basis cases of 24 No. 2½ cans.

The 1963-64 pack of canned peaches set a new record of 32.8 million cases (24-2½'s), 1 percent above the previous record in 1962-63. This included 25.1 million cases of California clingstones, down 2 percent, and nearly 7.7 million cases of U. S. freestones, up 10 percent. Output of apricots was

4.1 million cases, up 1 percent. The packs of all other items so far reported were smaller than in 1962-63. These packs, in millions of cases of 24 No. 2½ cans, and percentage decreases from 1962-63 in parentheses were: Fruit cocktail, including fruits for salad and mixed fruits, 13.7 (9); pears, 5.6 (40); purple plums, 1.2 (43); red tart (RSP) cherries, 0.9 (70); sweet cherries, 0.5 (53); spiced peaches, 0.4 (35); and figs, 0.4 (24).

Although most of the 1963-64 packs of canned apple slices and applesauce was put up by December 1, canning may continue until spring, as usual. As of December 1, the pack of apple slices was larger, that of applesauce smaller, than a year earlier. The 1962-63 packs (basis 24-2½'s) were: Apple slices, 3.7 million cases; and applesauce, 12.4 million. Available data indicate that the recent year-end stocks of canned deciduous fruits totaled somewhat smaller than on January 1, 1963.

Increased Early-Season Pack of Florida Canned Citrus Sections and Salad

In Florida, where practically all of the nation's citrus sections and salad are packed, canning of the new crop started somewhat earlier last fall than in 1962. By January 4 of the current season, the pack of canned grapefruit sections was 2.4 million cases (24-2's), 36 percent above a year earlier. Output of citrus salad was about 43,000 cases, 7 times a year earlier. Carryover stocks held by Florida canners at the start of the 1963-64 season were down sharply from a year earlier, and early-season movement to the trade has been lighter. On January 4, 1964, canners' stocks of grapefruit sections were about 1.8 million cases, 12 percent above a year earlier. Those of citrus salad were about 33,000 cases, down 56 percent. The 1962-63 Florida pack of canned grapefruit sections was 2.6 million cases, 38 percent below 1961-62. That of citrus salad was about 88,000 cases, down 79 percent. These light packs resulted from the December 1962 freeze that severely curtailed supplies suitable for canning. Increased packs appear probable in 1963-64.

Reduced Output of Hawaiian Canned Pineapples in 1963-64

Hawaiian pineapples, especially canned pineapples and pineapple juice, for many years have been an important part of the fruit supply of mainland United States as well as of the Islands. The Hawaiian pack of canned pineapples during June-November of the 1963-64 season was about 10.2 million cases (24-2½'s), 6 percent below the pack in the same months of last season. Some additional pineapples will be canned before the season ends May 31. Canners' stocks on December 1, 1963, were about 7.8 million cases, 6 percent below a year earlier.

Canned Fruit Exports

U. S. exports of important canned fruits (basis cases of 24-2½'s) during June-November 1963, and changes from a year earlier, were: Peaches, 3.1 million cases, down 24 percent; fruit cocktail, 1.8 million, up 9 percent; and pineapples,

1.2 million, down 26 percent. Total exports of these 3 items during June 1962-May 1963 were, respectively, 6.4 million, 3.3 million, and 2.4 million cases. Western Europe and Canada were the principal destinations.

Continued Relatively High Prices in Prospect for Canned Fruits

Prospective supplies of canned fruits for the first half of 1964 appear to be moderately smaller than a year ago. This takes account of decreased stocks from generally lighter packs, relatively small additional output, and the usual light imports of various items, especially pineapples and olives in brine. Retail prices for canned citrus increased a year ago and those for various deciduous fruits increased last spring and summer. Continued relatively high prices are expected for the rest of the 1963-64 season.

Florida Canned Citrus Juices

Although canning of Florida citrus juices started a little earlier last fall than the year before, total output of canned single-strength citrus juices (orange, grapefruit, tangerine, and blended juice) to January 4 of the 1963-64 season amounted to 6.2 million cases (24-2's), 49 percent below a year earlier. Output in December fell below the volume a year earlier, when canning and freezing operations were intensified to minimize freeze losses. Carryover stocks of canners on September 28, 1963, were about 3.2 million cases. This made supplies in canners' hands to January 4 about 9.4 million cases, down 44 percent. Movement from canners, 5.1 million cases, was down 25 percent. Even so, canners' stocks on January 4, 1964, (4.3 million cases) were 57 percent below a year earlier.

Data on citrus canning in California and Texas in 1963-64 are not available. However, total output in these 2 States is expected to be small, as usual, compared with that in Florida.

Hawaiian Pineapple Juice

The Hawaiian pack of canned single-strength pineapple juice during June-November of the 1963-64 season was about 10.8 million cases (24-2's), 3 percent below a year earlier. (The season ends May 31.) Canners' stocks on December 1 were about 6.6 million cases, down 30 percent. Output of canned concentrated pineapple juice was about 844,000 cases (6-10's), up 77 percent. Stocks on December 1 were about 454,000 cases, down 23 percent. Much of the single-strength juice and practically all of the concentrated juice are shipped to the U. S. Mainland. Both production and shipment of the concentrated juice increased sharply during 1963 in response to growing demand for fruit juice drinks, of which pineapple is an important item.

USDA Canned Fruit Purchases

Canned ripe pitted olives, packed from 1963 crop olives grown in the United States, may be bought by USDA with Sec. 32 funds as a surplus removal

activity, according to plans announced December 31, 1963. The amount purchased will depend on quantities and prices offered. Acceptance of offers ends by January 24. February 17 through March 28, 1964, is the delivery period. These olives are to be distributed for use in school lunch programs.

Other canned fruits bought by USDA during the second half of 1963 for use in the National School Lunch Programs were: Apricots, 204,100 cases of 6 No. 10 cans and 33,000 cases of 24 No. 2½ cans; peaches, 607,000 cases of 6-10's (30,000 cases of freestones and 577,000 cases of clingstones); applesauce, 353,300 cases (6-10's); and sliced apples 246,500 cases (6-10's). These purchases, made with National School Lunch Act funds, were described more fully in the October 1963 Fruit Situation.

FROZEN FRUIT AND FRUIT JUICES

1963 Production About One-Third Below 1962 Record

Total output of frozen fruits and fruit juices in mainland United States in calendar 1963 was about 40 percent below the record 2 billion pounds (product weight) in 1962. Partial data indicate a moderate decrease in deciduous fruits and a large reduction in citrus juices. Year-end stocks of both types of product were substantially smaller than on January 1, 1963.

1963 Output of Frozen Strawberries and Cherries Down, of Peaches Up

The 1963 pack of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) probably was about one-tenth below the 1962 pack of 668 million pounds. The strawberry pack (product weight) was approximately 216 million pounds, 8 percent below 1962, according to preliminary data. The pack of frozen red tart (RSP) cherries, 81 million pounds, was 42 percent smaller than the heavy 1962 pack, a result of the light 1963 cherry crop. But the 1963 peach pack of 63 million pounds was up 17 percent. In 1962, these 3 items comprised about 64 percent of the total pack. Figures on other items, of which the most important are apple slices, blackberries, blueberries, and red raspberries, will not be available until spring.

Decreased Year-End Stocks of Frozen Deciduous Fruits

Cold storage stocks of frozen deciduous fruits (excluding juices) on January 1, 1964, totaled 433 million pounds, 18 percent under a year earlier and 12 percent below the 1958-62 average for January 1. Year-end stocks of most items, including the leaders, were lighter than on January 1, 1963. Quantities in storage and percentage decreases of the 4 top items were: Strawberries, 131 million pounds, 17 percent; cherries, 66 million pounds, 41 percent; apples, 59 million pounds, 2 percent; and peaches, 47 million pounds,

6 percent. Further reductions will occur until late spring, when freezing from the 1964 fruit crop attains volume. The seasonal high in total stocks was 490 million pounds on October 1, 1963.

Florida Frozen Orange Concentrate

The packing of Florida frozen orange concentrate, the leading frozen fruit juice, started a little earlier this fall than in 1962. By mid-December the pack was well ahead of the year-earlier output, then it fell behind because the weekly rate was slower than the accelerated pace last season following the freeze. Total production through January 4 of the 1963-64 season was 7.9 million gallons, 56 percent below a year earlier. However, if the Florida orange crop, especially Valencia, picks out as large as estimated on January 1, and the yield of juice per box is about normal, some increase probably will occur in the 1963-64 pack of frozen concentrate. The reduced 1962-63 pack was 51.6 million gallons, 55.5 percent below the 1961-62 record of 116 million gallons.

Packers' carryover stocks of Florida frozen orange concentrate on November 30, 1963, were about 15.4 million gallons, 54 percent below the unusually large volume a year earlier but 13 percent above the volume 2 years earlier. Movement from packers during the 5 weeks ending January 4 was approximately 5.6 million gallons, about half the volume over the like period a year ago. Movement was 72 percent of the volume 2 years ago, when more normal conditions prevailed in the citrus economy. Movement over most of 1963, including the early weeks of the 1963-64 season, was retarded partly by high retail prices following the December 1962 freeze. Movement during the fall of 1962 was facilitated by low retail prices and an industry merchandising program. It is still too early to determine whether the current rate of movement will distribute 1963-64 supplies sufficiently well over the season to leave a good working carryover next fall. Packers' stocks on January 4, 1964, were 18.3 million gallons, 55 percent below a year earlier.

Increased Early-Season Packs of Other Citrus Concentrates

By January 4, various other Florida frozen citrus concentrates also had been packed. Output of grapefruit concentrate was about 496,000 gallons, compared with very little a year earlier. A substantial additional volume in the 1963-64 season seems probable. The 1962-63 pack was 2.3 million gallons. Packers' stocks on January 4 were about 892,000 gallons, 52 percent below a year earlier. Tangerine concentrate production to January 4 was 820,000 gallons, compared with 177,000 to the same date last season. Some additional processing was expected before the end of the season early this year. The 1962-63 pack, cut short by the freeze, was only 204,000 gallons, much smaller than usual. Although some 1963-64 California-Arizona citrus fruit has already been processed, data on output are not available.

Florida Chilled Citrus Products

Early-season output of most Florida chilled citrus products has been up sharply from the fall of 1962. Contributing to this development were decreased carryover stocks and increased prices of canned and frozen citrus products and continuing high prices for fresh citrus fruit. Production of chilled citrus started with the beginning of harvest in September. By January 4, output of principal items was: Chilled juice--orange, 5.5 million gallons, down 33 percent; and grapefruit, 508,000 gallons, up 136 percent. Output of orange juice had been larger than a year earlier until mid-December, when weekly production fell below the sharply increased volume following the Decmeber 1962 freeze. The packs of chilled citrus salad and sections were: Salad, 2.1 million gallons, up 60 percent; grapefruit sections, 1.5 million gallons, nearly 3 times greater than a year earlier; and orange sections, 237,000 gallons, up 10 percent.

The Fruit Situation is published in January, June, August, and October.

The next issue is scheduled for release on June 30, 1964.

Table 2.--Fruits and nuts: Production, United States, averages 1947-49 and 1957-59, annual 1959-63

Commodity	Average		Crop Year				
	1947-49	1957-59	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 (Prel.)
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
NONCITRUS							
Apples, commercial	2,692	2,989	3,044	2,604	3,038	3,014	2,944
Apricots, 3 States	215	177	230	243	191	166	200
Avocados, 2 States	20	65	78	37	56	52	66
Cherries, sweet	99	88	81	71	101	110	70
Cherries, sour	111	129	138	116	165	177	82
Cranberries	43	58	63	67	62	66	65
Dates, California	13	23	26	22	21	24	23
Figs, California	1/109	74	64	60	63	70	62
Grapes	2,898	2,918	3,137	2,997	3,092	3,239	3,807
Nectarines, California	15	36	39	44	54	51	57
Olives, California	44	44	27	66	44	52	57
Peaches	1,646	1,667	1,801	1,783	1,869	1,812	1,768
Pears	748	725	722	625	663	717	463
Persimmons, California	3	3	3	2	2	2	*(2)
Pineapples, Florida	2/	2/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Plums, 2 States	83	86	100	89	95	90	114
Pomegranates, California	3	3	3	4	3	3	*(3)
Prunes, California	444	333	347	347	348	370	338
Prunes, Oregon, Idaho and Washington	114	71	89	25	68	86	39
Strawberries	175	260	239	233	255	263	255
Total noncitrus	9,475	9,749	10,231	9,435	10,190	10,364	10,415
CITRUS							
Oranges	4,706	5,234	5,462	5,052	6,048	4,494	4,193
Tangerines, Florida	201	141	126	220	180	90	166
Grapefruit	1,879	1,630	1,619	1,695	1,677	1,354	1,247
Lemons 4/	451	663	693	544	636	490	612
Limes, Florida	8	12	13	12	14	16	18
Tangelos, Florida	---	18	25	22	45	34	36
Total citrus	7,245	7,698	7,938	7,545	8,600	6,478	6,272
GRAND TOTAL							
Including citrus from:							
Bloom of current year	16,720	17,447	18,169	16,980	18,790	16,842	16,687
Bloom of preceding year	17,336	17,560	18,343	17,373	17,738	18,964	16,893
TREE NUTS							
Almonds, California	38	46	83	53	66	48	66
Filberts, 2 States	9	10	10	9	12	8	7
Pecans	70	77	72	94	123	35	145
Walnuts, 2 States	75	73	63	73	68	80	78
Total nuts	192	206	228	229	269	171	296

1/ Includes Texas prior to 1949.
2/ Less than 500 tons.
3/ Discontinued.
4/ Beginning 1958, Arizona included. Prior years, California only.

* Unofficial rough estimate.

Table 3.--Fruits: Season average price per unit received by growers, averages 1947-49, 1957-59, and annual 1959-63

Commodity	Unit	Average 1947-49	Average 1957-59	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 1/
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NONCITRUS								
Apples	Bu.	1.47	1.57	1.71	2.19	1.86	1.95	1.96
Apricots	Ton	76.80	124.32	115.00	105.00	95.50	142.00	120.00
Avocados	Ton	371.00	149.65	109.00	275.00	209.00	239.00	n.a.
Cherries, sweet	Ton	230.00	310.97	329.00	362.00	317.00	287.00	360.00
Cherries, sour	Ton	190.00	143.65	127.00	158.00	167.00	98.20	191.00
Cranberries	Bbl.	10.99	10.62	9.06	8.83	8.58	10.80	n.a.
Dates	Ton	116.33	116.66	128.00	123.00	145.00	137.00	124.00
Figs	Ton	54.30	72.93	81.70	87.90	77.20	81.10	n.a.
Grapes	Ton	37.83	61.69	54.80	55.30	57.90	62.60	n.a.
Nectarines	Ton	93.20	137.32	115.00	106.00	103.00	108.00	93.60
Olives	Ton	161.67	188.65	229.00	157.00	160.00	214.00	194.00
Peaches	Bu.	1.67	1.98	1.90	1.86	1.93	1.89	1.95
Pears	Bu.	1.65	1.77	1.76	2.14	2.26	1.78	2.64
Persimmons	Ton	68.00	82.99	90.00	140.00	128.00	145.00	n.a.
Pineapples	Crate	4.85	2/5.80	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Plums	Ton	134.00	178.32	151.00	187.00	181.00	165.00	158.00
Pomegranates	Ton	36.00	85.66	120.00	77.00	85.00	93.00	n.a.
Prunes								
All, fresh basis	Ton	61.40	121.97	133.00	159.00	132.00	107.00	116.00
Calif., dried basis	Ton	156.00	317.33	361.00	391.00	333.00	283.00	288.00
Oregon, Washington, Idaho, fresh basis	Ton	60.83	100.90	84.30	203.00	123.00	79.40	n.a.
Strawberries	Lb.	.210	.160	.179	.191	.174	.179	.186
CITRUS 4/								
Oranges	Box	1.77	3.02	2.75	3.58	2.68	2.97	n.a.
Tangerines	Box	1.57	3.01	3.40	2.33	2.80	3.59	n.a.
Grapefruit	Box	1.05	1.41	1.38	1.27	1.06	1.58	n.a.
Lemons 5/	Box	3.47	2.01	1.92	2.49	2.17	3.83	n.a.
Limes	Box	3.36	3.98	3.96	3.75	3.80	3.89	3.95
Tangelos	Box	---	4.41	4.80	5.43	3.89	4.93	n.a.
TREE NUTS								
Almonds	Ton	436.67	580.94	466.00	526.00	561.00	654.00	500.00
Filberts	Ton	243.33	351.96	376.00	420.00	380.00	440.00	460.00
Pecans, all	Lb.	.178	.281	.325	.310	.181	.352	.189
Improved	Lb.	.221	.315	.341	.341	.195	.391	.193
Seedling	Lb.	.151	.263	.310	.287	.162	.310	.183
Walnuts	Ton	384.00	427.62	481.00	536.00	467.00	467.00	456.00

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Average 1957-58.

3/ Discontinued.

4/ Equivalent packinghouse door returns per box for all methods of sale.

5/ Beginning 1958-59, includes Arizona.

n. a. means "not available."

Table 4.--Citrus fruits: Production, farm disposition, and utilization of sales, United States, crops of 1961-62 and 1962-63

Crop and season	Total production	Production having value 1/	Farm disposition		Utilization of sales	
			For farm home use	Sold	Fresh sales	Total processed
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Oranges 2/:						
1961-62	6,048	6,038	45	5,993	1,623	4,370
1962-63	4,501	4,489	35	4,454	1,254	3,200
Tangerines:						
1961-62	180	180	3	177	121	56
1962-63	90	90	1	89	71	18
Grapefruit 2/:						
1961-62	1,677	1,662	11	1,651	904	747
1962-63	1,351	1,350	7	1,343	638	705
Lemons 2/:						
1961-62	636	636	1	635	342	293
1962-63	490	490	1	489	358	131
Limes:						
1961-62	14	14	3/	14	8	6
1962-63	16	16	3/	16	9	7
Tangelos:						
1961-62	45	45	3/	45	32	13
1962-63	34	34	3/	34	26	8
Total citrus fruits 2/:						
1961-62	8,600	8,575	60	8,515	3,030	5,485
1962-63	6,482	6,469	44	6,425	2,356	4,069

1/ Differences between production and production having value consist of fruit unharvested for economic reasons, donated to charity, or eliminated from production.
2/ 1961-62 revised.
3/ Negligible.

Table 5.--Citrus processed, Florida, crops of 1961-62 and 1962-63

Crop and season	Concentrates		Chilled products		Other processed	Total processed
	Frozen	Other	Juice	Salads		
	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/	1,000 boxes 1/
Oranges:						
1961-62	73,828	158	7,298	672	10,154	2/92,110
1962-63	47,121	55	5,550	516	9,224	2/62,466
Tangerines:						
1961-62	1,050	---	---	---	185	1,235
1962-63	188	---	---	---	212	400
Grapefruit:						
1961-62	2,721	52	337	1,065	12,634	16,809
1962-63	3,239	22	242	1,016	11,443	15,962
Tangelos:						
1961-62	---	---	---	---	---	286
1962-63	---	---	---	---	---	163

1/ Net weight per box: Oranges, tangerines, and tangelos, 90 pounds; grapefruit, 80 pounds.
2/ Includes 400,000 boxes of tangelos and murcotts for the 1961-62 crop and 221,000 boxes for the 1962-63 crop.

Table 6.--Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths bushel for Florida and per half box for California at New York and Chicago, October-January 1962 and 1963

Market and period	Oranges						Lemons	
	California						California	
	Valencias		Navels		Florida			
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:								
Season average through September	4.20	3.94	---	---	4.30	---	---	---
October	4.29	4.03	---	---	2.76	3.64	---	---
November	3.82	3.88	4.25	5.43	2.41	3.53	5.91	3.51
December	2.49	3.57	3.64	4.14	2.42	3.72	5.81	3.40
Season average through December	4.15	3.95	3.71	4.26	2.49	3.59	5.85	3.45
Week ended:								
January 3	---	---	3.84	3.72	---	3.31	5.68	4.19
10	---	---	3.57	3.21	---	---	4.70	4.13
Chicago:								
Season average through September	3.92	3.86	---	---	---	---	---	---
October	4.21	3.94	---	---	1.81	---	---	---
November	3.90	3.79	4.28	4.67	1.87	---	5.63	3.50
December	2.90	---	3.80	3.76	2.12	4.17	5.21	3.67
Season average through December	3.97	3.87	3.87	3.82	2.06	4.17	5.42	3.60
Week ended:								
January 3	---	---	3.62	3.29	---	---	4.77	4.14
10	---	---	3.57	3.33	---	---	5.37	3.91

Compiled from reports of the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 7.--Grapefruit, Florida: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths bushel, New York and Chicago, October-January 1962 and 1963

Period	New York						Chicago	
	Seedless		Other		Total		Total	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Season average through September	2.14	3.45	---	3.67	2.14	3.47	---	---
October	3.04	2.72	---	---	3.04	2.72	2.67	---
November	2.57	2.79	2.34	---	2.56	2.79	2.70	---
December	3.06	2.85	2.87	---	3.06	2.85	3.93	3.38
Season average through December	2.89	2.83	2.40	3.47	2.89	2.83	3.33	3.38
Week ended:								
January 3	3.58	3.24	(.92)	---	3.47	3.24	---	3.11
10	2.87	3.10	1.85	---	2.83	3.10	3.53	3.95

Compiled from reports of the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 8.--Oranges (excluding tangerines): Total weekly fresh shipments from producing areas by varieties, August-January 1962-63 and 1963-64 1/

Period	1962-63					1963-64				
	California-Arizona		Florida	Texas 2/	Total	California-Arizona		Florida	Texas	Total
	Valencias	Navels and misc.				Valencias	Navels and misc.			
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Week ended:										
August 10	573				573	653				653
17	584				584	641				641
24	550				550	601				601
31	598				598	653				653
September 7	558		13		571	506				506
14	617		12		629	634		1		635
21	565		23		588	475		7		482
28	565		46		611	589		11		600
October 5	486		117		603	582		75		657
12	388		216		604	575		180		755
19	357		310		667	482		250		732
26	479		489		968	471		381		852
November 2	326	1	912		1,239	405		426		831
9	236	49	852		1,137	209	44	453		706
16	183	404	1,243		1,830	101	338	449	34	922
23	59	650	994		1,703	46	835	634	13	1,528
30	15	953	1,062		2,030	17	921	363	10	1,311
December 7	14	1,478	1,282		2,774	7	1,463	712	23	2,205
14	3	1,450	1,969		3,422	4	1,679	1,138	41	2,862
21	8	1,073	444		1,525	2	1,104	1,071	32	2,209
28		658	64		722		841	330	12	1,183
January 4		793	250		1,043		870	495	10	1,375

1/ Total fresh shipments for all items except Texas oranges. Latter represents interstate fresh shipments only. All data subject to revision.
2/ Not reported.

Table 9.--Tangerines, Florida: Total weekly fresh shipments from producing points, November-January 1962 and 1963

Season	October	November					December				January
	26	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	4
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
1962-63	1	13	54	251	423	602	810	752	73	1	11
1963-64	41	140	237	320	621	331	628	778	531	162	235

Table 10.--Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly fresh shipments from producing areas, August-January 1962-63 and 1963-64 1/

Period	Grapefruit								Lemons	
	1962-63				1963-64				1962	1963
	Florida	Texas	California-Arizona	Total	Florida	Texas	California-Arizona	Total	California	California
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Week ended:										
August 10			203	203			99	99	380	607
17			167	167			99	99	369	580
24			162	162			96	96	370	524
31			157	157			51	51	342	431
September 7			110	110	98		21	119	312	413
14	15		92	107	388		16	404	297	392
21	144		45	189	597		9	606	330	344
28	279		21	300	357		6	363	275	303
October 5	626		19	645	878		---	878	238	283
12	755		4	759	808		---	808	226	324
19	1,077		---	1,077	766		---	766	194	331
26	921		---	921	765		---	765	206	284
November 2	916		12	928	850		96	946	207	216
9	758		61	819	781		172	953	164	184
16	1,066		75	1,141	761	22	199	982	195	208
23	782		62	844	860	28	101	989	201	256
30	865		71	936	583	16	97	696	215	190
December 7	954	10	74	1,038	826	47	129	1,002	221	254
14	1,114	16	92	1,222	998	87	156	1,241	241	181
21	358	10	117	485	749	67	154	970	262	235
28	101	1	92	194	287	22	62	371	237	209
January 4	698		83	781	639	35	131	805	176	227

1/ Total fresh shipments for Florida grapefruit and California-Arizona lemons. Interstate fresh shipments only for Texas and California-Arizona grapefruit. All data subject to revision.

Table 11.--Apples and pears: Weighted average auction price per box, specified varieties and all grades, New York and Chicago, October-January 1962 and 1963

Market and period	Northwestern apples (std. box)				Western pears (std. box)			
	Delicious 1/		All leading varieties		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:								
Season average through September	---	6.01	---	6.13	4.84	5.51	4.37	4.84
October	5.36	4.63	5.17	4.64	4.77	5.62	4.49	4.94
November	5.12	4.28	4.95	4.28	4.11	5.83	4.97	5.31
December	5.39	4.28	5.16	4.19	3.47	5.48	4.69	5.35
Season average through December	5.27	4.41	5.08	4.40	4.15	5.61	4.79	5.21
Week ended:								
January 3	5.09	4.23	4.92	4.19	3.41	6.64	3.75	5.63
10	4.89	3.95	4.72	3.91	4.38	6.56	4.65	5.54
Chicago:								
Season average through September	6.01	.---	5.85	5.96	---	---	---	---
October	4.96	4.23	4.88	4.19	5.40	5.57	5.36	4.70
November	4.56	3.78	4.61	3.77	3.79	6.22	4.77	5.64
December	4.68	3.95	4.59	3.90	4.38	6.17	4.53	5.47
Season average through December	4.83	4.15	4.78	4.18	4.31	6.17	4.66	5.42
Week ended:								
January 3	4.40	3.57	4.35	3.56	---	---	4.67	6.12
10	4.45	3.49	4.44	3.48	4.19	7.05	4.38	5.52

1/ Washington, mostly Fancy and Extra Fancy Grades.

Compiled from reports of the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 12.--Apples, eastern and midwestern: Wholesale price per bushel, 2½ inches minimum size, for stocks of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), New York and Chicago, September-January 1962 and 1963 1/

Month and week	New York				Chicago			
	Red Delicious		McIntosh		Red Delicious		McIntosh	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
September	3.25	2/2.85	2.40	2.66	---	4.62	2.22	2.95
October	3.31	---	2.19	2.29	3.75	3.59	2/2.15	2.55
November	3.61	3.23	2.38	2.57	3.58	3.00	2.85	3/3.06
December	3.60	3.17	2.25	2.40	2/4.00	---	---	3/3.02
Week ended								
January 3	---	3.00	---	2.50	---	---	3/2.75	3/3.00
10	3.65	3.12	2.25	2.60	---	---	3/2.75	3/3.60
17	3.75	---	2.25	2.50	---	---	3/2.75	3/2.85

1/ Prices are the representative price for Tuesday of each week.
2/ One week.
3/ 2¼ inches minimum size.

Table 13.--Apples, commercial crop: Production by areas, average 1957-61, annual 1962 and 1963

Area	Average 1957-61	1962	1963	Area	Average 1957-61	1962	1963
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Eastern States				Central States:			
North Atlantic	39,824	43,300	40,120	North Central	23,811	24,270	21,015
South Atlantic	19,338	19,180	17,520	South Central	875	1,000	625
Total	59,162	62,480	57,640	Total	1/24,735	25,270	21,640
Western States	37,837	37,825	43,385	U. S. total	1/121,734	125,575	122,665

1/ Total for averages includes production for States no longer estimated.

Table 14.--Pears: Production, Pacific Coast, other States, and United States, average 1957-61, annual 1961-63 1/

State	Average 1957-61	1961	1962	1963
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Washington, Oregon, and California				
Bartlett	19,146	18,553	20,571	11,426
Other	5,839	5,487	5,883	4,658
Total	2/24,986	24,040	26,454	16,084
Other States	3,343	3,040	2,840	2,753
United States	28,329	27,080	29,294	18,837

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States.
2/ Area total does not agree with sum of States due to rounding.

Table 15.--Fresh fruits: Cold-storage holdings December 31, 1963, with comparisons

Group and commodity	Dec. 31 average 1957-61	Dec. 31 1962	Nov. 30 1963	Dec. 31 1963
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
Apples, fresh				
Regular storage, bushels	n.a.	n.a.	39,441	30,705
C. A. storage, bushels	n.a.	n.a.	9,734	9,699
Total, bushels	34,194	35,525	49,175	40,404
Pears				
Bartlett, boxes, baskets, etc.	8	7	22	18
Bartlett, L. A. lugs	2	1	6	---
Other varieties, boxes, baskets, etc.	1,495	2,027	1,769	1,344
Other varieties, L. A. lugs	319	255	480	467
Total, boxes, baskets, etc.	1,824	2,290	2,277	1,829
Grapes, pounds	66,142	87,050	104,998	50,489
Other fresh fruits, pounds	4,158	1,606	2,529	1,542

Table 16--Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, New York, October-January 1962 and 1963

Market and week ended	Seedless		Ribier		Malaga	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
NEW YORK						
Season average through September	4.34	4.83	4.19	4.73	2.73	---
October 4	4.28	4.55	3.85	4.46	2.27	---
11	4.56	4.89	4.67	3.57	2.74	---
18	4.82	5.25	4.64	3.88	3.06	3.06
25	5.00	5.33	4.06	5.40	2.93	3.71
November 1	5.21	5.73	3.97	5.42	2.85	3.15
8	4.60	5.59	4.44	4.69	3.74	2.91
15	7.63	8.24	5.00	4.67	4.37	3.56
22	---	5.33	4.72	5.00	3.90	3.40
29	---	6.89	3.80	5.56	3.28	---
December 6	---	---	3.85	5.10	---	---
13	---	3.53	4.26	4.69	---	---
20	---	---	3.97	4.13	---	---
27	---	---	4.58	3.71	---	---
Season average through December	4.40	4.92	4.25	4.60	3.12	3.35
January 3	---	---	4.51	3.82	---	---
10	---	---	4.36	3.53	---	---

Market and week ended	Muscat		Emperor		Almeria	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
NEW YORK						
Season average through September	3.34	4.32	---	---	---	---
October 4	2.57	3.50	3.95	3.59	---	---
11	4.27	3.31	3.72	2.71	3.90	---
18	3.86	3.47	3.46	2.78	3.65	3.25
25	3.60	3.59	3.22	3.14	4.13	4.14
November 1	2.93	3.34	3.08	2.87	4.38	3.91
8	3.35	2.97	2.68	2.02	3.76	4.04
15	---	4.06	2.96	2.63	3.90	5.08
22	4.30	---	3.34	3.73	3.75	4.63
29	3.91	---	3.13	3.60	3.58	4.37
December 6	4.17	---	3.05	3.66	3.92	4.24
13	4.14	---	2.89	3.76	4.27	4.48
20	3.49	---	2.84	3.87	3.33	2.27
27	2.74	---	3.57	4.50	4.01	3.76
Season average through December	3.43	3.49	3.06	3.17	3.83	4.07
January 3	1.44	---	3.29	4.75	3.55	1.23
10	---	---	3.07	3.67	3.04	---

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter.

Table 17.--Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre and production, average 1958-62, annual 1963 and indicated 1964 1/

Season	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964 2/	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964	Average 1958-62	1963	Indicated 1964
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Winter	1,720	2,000	2,600	4,100	8,300	6,500	7,034	16,600	16,900
Spring	95,590	85,670	87,070	5,184	5,772	---	495,546	494,249	---
Total	97,310	87,670	89,670	5,177	5,827	---	502,580	510,849	---

1/ Includes processing. 2/ 1964 acreage prospective.

Table 18.--Canned fruit and fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1962 and 1963 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks			
			Canners		Distributors	
	1962	1963 1/	Jan. 1 1963	Jan. 1 1964	Nov. 1 1962	Nov. 1 1963
	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
Canned fruits:						
Apples	3,713	2/2,998	2,293	2,298	396	487
Applesauce	12,362	2/11,480	9,032	7,966	1,577	1,700
Apricots	4,008	4,051	2,773	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Cherries, R. S. P.	3,182	946	1,489	479	452	375
Cherries, sweet	1,068	503	924	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Citrus sections 3/	1,864	4/1,622	1,125	1,234	320	270
Cranberries	3,241	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mixed fruits 5/	15,060	13,706	9,934	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Peaches:						
Total ex. spiced	32,491	32,764	16,483	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
California only:						
Clingstone	25,574	25,124	11,972	n.a.	---	---
Freestone	4,694	4,722	3,454	n.a.	---	---
Pears	9,417	5,633	7,008	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Pineapples	6/15,106	n.a.	6/8,296	6/7,811	1,860	2,154
Plums and prunes	2,205	7/1,170	7/1,435	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

	Pack		Stocks					
			Florida 4/		Canners		Distributors	
	1961	1962	1962-63 pack	1963-64 pack	Dec. 29 1962	Dec. 28 1963	Nov. 1 1962	Nov. 1 1963
	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
Canned juices:								
Apple	6,851	7,414	---	---	---	---	---	---
Blended orange and grapefruit	8/3,910	8/3,117	1,219	1,032	9/863	9/538	391	323
Grapefruit	11,228	8/8,864	1,428	1,499	9/1,460	9/1,355	662	575
Orange	8/14,584	8/11,216	7,579	3,031	9/6,233	9/2,245	809	602
Tangerine and tangerine blends	262	317	315	106	297	88	---	---
Pineapple	6/15,253	6/15,263	---	---	6/9,329	6/6,556	923	1,203
Pineapple, concentrated	6/4,421	6/7,121	---	---	6/4,285	6/3,281	---	---

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Pack through December 1963.
3/ Packs and canners' stocks include grapefruit sections, citrus salad, and orange sections; distributors' stocks include grapefruit sections only.
4/ Florida pack through December 29, 1962 and December 28, 1963.
5/ Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad and mixed fruits.
6/ As reported by the Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii, covering both Hawaiian and foreign operations of its members. Stocks of pineapples as of December 1, 1962 and 1963; stocks of juice as of November 30. Concentrated juice converted from equivalent cases of 6/10's to cases of 24/2's single-strength.
7/ Purple plums only.
8/ Florida and Texas only. Data not available on California and Arizona packs.
9/ Florida only.
n. a. means "not available."
Canners' stock and pack data from National Canners Association, Florida Canners Association, and Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii. Wholesale distributors' stocks from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 19.--Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1962 and 1963 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks		
	1962	Preliminary 1963	December 31 average 1957-61	December 31 1962	December 31 1963
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	65,874	---	50,679	60,119	58,795
Apricots	10,874	---	8,062	10,117	11,115
Cherries	140,357	1/80,870	71,523	112,242	66,365
Grapes	13,865	---	12,703	10,092	10,357
Peaches	53,569	62,761	46,264	49,804	46,862
Plums and prunes	2,574	---	2/	2/	2/
Blackberries	22,532	---	19,058	18,393	13,688
Blueberries	26,452	---	24,808	27,262	22,823
Boysenberries	11,987	---	n.a.	8,461	7,652
Olallieberries	1,358	---	---	---	---
Raspberries, black	5,942	---	3/ 30,713	2,614	3,701
Raspberries, red	24,544	---		19,943	23,165
Strawberries	234,620	(216,000)	165,220	159,051	131,373
Logan and other berries	2,848	---	2/	2/	2/
All other fruit	50,722	---	64,268	49,043	37,376
Total	668,118	---	493,298	527,141	433,272
Orange juice 4/	(See below)	(See below)	165,636	389,471	195,966
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	133,721	145,730	140,052
Total juices	---	---	299,357	535,201	336,018

Citrus juices (Season beginning November 1)	Pack			
			Florida-through Dec. 5/	
	1961	1962	1962	1963
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Orange				
Concentrated	118,451	5/51,648	12,507	6,153
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	---
Grapefruit				
Concentrated	5/3,163	5/2,323	0	465
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	---
Blend				
Concentrated	267	53	0	18
Lemon				
Concentrated	n.a.	n.a.	---	---
Unconcentrated	n.a.	n.a.	---	---
Lemonade base	n.a.	n.a.	---	---
Tangerine				
Concentrated	1,370	204	176	730
Limeade	822	6/183	21	n.a.

1/ RSP cherries only. 2/ Included with "other fruit" beginning December 1958. 3/ Not reported separately prior to January 1, 1959. 4/ Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated. 5/ Florida only; data for California not available. 6/ Through July 1963.

n. a. means "not available."

Compiled from reports of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Florida Canners Association, and survey by USDA.

LIST OF SPECIAL ARTICLES AND FEATURES
IN SITUATION REPORTS, 1963

I. Fruit Situation:

New Citrus Fruit Indexes. TFS-146, January 1963. Ben H. Pubols.

Citrus Freeze Damage. TFS-146, January 1963.

New Indexes for Noncitrus Fruits. TFS-147, June 1963. Ben H. Pubols.

Citrus Tree Conditions and Prospects for 1963-64. TFS-147, June 1963.

Trends in Pear Production and Use. TFS-147, June 1963. Ben H. Pubols.

New Indexes for Tree Nuts. TFS-148, August 1963. Ben H. Pubols.

Per Capita Consumption Tables. TFS-148, August 1963.

New Fruit Index Numbers (All Fruit). TFS-149, October 1963.

II. Agricultural Situation:

Citrus Fruit Production and Prices. Vol. 47, No. 4, April 1963. Ben H. Pubols.

Pears--A Marked Shift from Fresh to Processed. Vol. 47, No. 8, August 1963. Ben H. Pubols.

Tree Nut Trends. Vol. 47, No. 10, October 1963. Ben H. Pubols.

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TFS-150 The Fruit Situation